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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Poison Liquor

STRICT measures to deal with moonshiners have been announced by Government and with them controls designed to prevent adulteration of liquor. The object of the amending legislation introduced by Mr. A. G. Clarke yesterday is twofold: to make it unlawful for unscrupulous dealers to process wine with methyl alcohol, a lethal and cheap substitute for ethyl alcohol, and to tackle carelessness among dealers who allow their shops to be stocked with it. Recent tragedies—the result of people drinking this evil and pestilent concoction—underline the need for prompt and thorough action. It may be regretted that Government is driven to the extreme of shifting onus of proof to the accused; it is also a pity that many conscientious and reputable dealers will have to suffer inconvenience, but stern action appears necessary to safeguard the public, and in this respect it is justified.

Mr. Clarke announced that it was proposed to bring methyl alcohol under the umbrella of the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance so that its distribution and sale will be subject to the strictest control. The question that immediately arises is: does this mean that methyl alcohol will be subject to duty? No decision has apparently been made on this yet. Obviously industrial users will be interested to know. So far they have been asked only to "put up with a certain amount of inconvenience".

The question is apparently bound up with denaturing, but just what is involved has not been revealed. Public health is admittedly a most important consideration and it is right that industrial users of the product should be asked to submit to a little more form filling. If that is all that is involved—to enable Government to keep track of its use and to ensure that it is not used improperly. But a clear statement of intentions is needed particularly if industry is to be asked to pay duties on this commodity.

In the meantime the efforts of the Preventive Service to track down any further supplies of poison liquor will be watched with interest. Miscreants must be made to realize that at least six people have died and four have been blinded by loaded liquor—the grim sequel of substituting ethyl for methyl.

IS IT THE END FOR EDEN?

WESTMINSTER AGOG OVER HIS FUTURE Macmillan's Position

London, Dec. 5. Sir Anthony Eden's prospects as Prime Minister continue to be the main talking point at Westminster. It is certain there will be a substantial Tory majority in Thursday night's crucial vote on the government's Middle East policy—yet Tory MPs themselves are foremost in discussing who will take over from Sir Anthony.

Psychologically he has already ceased to be Prime Minister. Whatever happens in the next few weeks he can never

From Derek Marks

return to the Commons with his old authority. So far has this process gone? So far that senior members of the government believe Mr. Harold Macmillan may seek a private interview with President Eisenhower on his own account.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is an old friend of the President. They worked together in North Africa during the war. He is the only British minister ever to be on personal terms with United States Secretary of State Dulles. How does Macmillan propose to fix up the White House contact?

During these discussions, Macmillan's colleagues expect him to suggest that a meeting with Eisenhower might be a good idea. Will Eden himself try to see the President before returning to Britain? It is believed Mr. Eisenhower let it be known in the first flush of anger over Egypt that he wished never to see Sir Anthony Eden again.

A spot check tonight of the maximum abstention forecast for Thursday night's division was still between 18 and 20 right-wing Tories. The right-wing problem is one of leadership. They are still searching desperately for a man of fire and vision to lead them.—London Express Service.

UNPRECEDENTED

In the absence of Eden, the other Cabinet members are planning a major assault on the Americans during next week's meeting of the NATO Council in Paris.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd was always expected to alter. Now he is to be accompanied by both Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Anthony Head, the Defence Minister. It is unprecedented for three Cabinet ministers, as well as the Prime Minister, to be out of the country at a time like this.

Mr. Macmillan intends to hold talks with United States Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey on the oil



EDEN



MACMILLAN

TORY MPs CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

London, Dec. 5.

Mr. Charles Waterhouse, leader of a group of Conservatives which has always opposed British withdrawal from the Suez Canal, said tonight that he still regretted to find himself out of sympathy with the government's Middle East policy.

Speaking in the House of Commons two-day debate on the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt, Mr. Waterhouse said he intended to abstain from tomorrow night's voting, which will reveal how many of the government's Conservative supporters are in revolt against its handling of the Middle East situation.

He said the United States had "lost face and prestige throughout the world by their vicious attacks on this country and France and by their alignment with our Communist enemies." He went on: "It should be understood in the United States

that these of us who have looked to them as our brothers in arms—rather tardily in arms on certain occasions—are deeply disappointed and hurt by the fact that they appear to have wilfully misunderstood our position on this particular question.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, a former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government by its action had allowed Colonel Nasser to win a great political victory in New York. This would "obscure his great military defeat in Sinai."

Slightly Degrading

Mr. Joseph Grimond, leader of the Liberals, said he deplored a recent attack on the United States by Lord Hailsham, First Lord of the Admiralty, describing him as a "cranky mixed-up." (Lord Hailsham is half American.)

Mr. Grimond said for him to attack America and then, four days later, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to ask the United States to let Britain off interest on a loan was "not only ludicrous but slightly degrading."

It was "no use blaming everything by the Middle East on the Americans."

"We have made a complete hash of Jordan all on our own without any American assistance whatever," he added.

A new start on foreign policy was needed, he added.

Mr. Angus Maude, one of the Conservative "rebels," said he did not feel one could give an unqualified vote of confidence to the Government on what had happened in the last two years in the Middle East.

It was a story of "turning from one failure to another line of policy, trying to catch up with the consequences."

"It is not government by planning and forethought, but government by afterthought. There is nothing more disastrous."

If the United States did not fill the power vacuum, Russia would, Mr. Maude added.

Winding up the first day's debate for the Labour opposition, Mr. Kenneth Younger said the "deliberate failure" to consult the United States was so out of line with the spirit of the American alliance that the Government owed both the Commons and the United States a much better explanation.

"We are entitled to have the reputation of our country restored," he said.

Left Alone

Replying for the Government, Mr. Anthony Head, Minister of Defence, said the passions aroused in these debates had obscured "the extent to which we have been left alone to look after the Middle East which forms so vital a part of the defence of the West as a whole." (Contd. on back page, Col. 6)

"Wounded Vanity"

Mr. Thomas Pannell, Labour, in a reference to Sir Anthony Eden, said: "In effect, we were taken into war by a man three weeks off a nervous breakdown. The Prime Minister was 'fagged' by wounded vanity about the canal."

Mass Arrests In SA

Treason Charges

Capetown, Dec. 5. One hundred and forty persons—including a Member of Parliament, a University head and a Methodist minister—were arrested on charges ranging up to high treason today in a nationwide round-up by security police.

(South African officials in London said most of the prisoners were charged with violations of the government ban on Communist activity.)

Those charged with high treason face the death penalty if convicted.

The police net scooped up men and women, black and white alike, including a Member of Parliament, Leonard Lee-Warden, who represents natives in the Western Cape division. Also taken prisoner was the Rev. D.C. Thompson, the superintendent minister of Springs Methodist Church.

Charged with them in the dawn round-up was a collection of lawyers, architects, surveyors and Union officials. Brigadier H. J. Duple, Assistant Police Commissioner in Pretoria, said the arrests followed investigations made last year into the activities of a number of people.

—United Press.

Horrific Conditions In Hokkaido

Tokyo, Dec. 5. Hokkaido Government authorities today reported more than 27,000 families of destitute, starving and freezing in Japan's northernmost island.

Hard hit by a bad summer and crop failures, Hokkaido's pioneer farmers are now suffering hazardous conditions with empty larders.

The Hokkaido authorities today discussed relief measures at meetings in Tokyo with the central government.

WITHOUT FUEL

Hardest hit are the Japanese settled on the largely undeveloped island since the war. In flimsy shacks without fuel, electricity or water thousands are reported "close to extinction."

Officials said many children without clothing or footwear were unable to travel to school and 180,000 school children were too poor to pay the few pennies needed daily for hot lunches.

Malnutrition was common and white slave traffic in the daughters of the families, sold to brokers on the mainland, was increasing rapidly.—Reuter.

PETROVS NOW NATURALISED

Canberra, Dec. 5. The Australian Government gazette today announced the naturalisation of former Soviet Embassy secretary, Vladimir Petrov, and his wife, Evdokia Petrova. The announcement was made in a list of regular immigrants granted Australian citizenship through naturalisation.

The Petrovs asked for asylum in 1934, and had been promised full Australian nationality at that time.—France-Press.

HUNGARIANS RESCUED BY BRITISH LEGATION

In Budapest
The Demonstrations
Still Go On

Budapest, Dec. 5.

The British Legation in Budapest opened its doors today to a group of Hungarians staging an anti-Russian demonstration beneath the guns of Soviet tanks.

A crowd of about 2,000 people cheered Mr. L. A. C. Fry, the British Minister, when he drove up to the Legation shortly after about 25 of their comrades had been given sanctuary inside.

The little group had stepped in front of one of the Soviet tanks—its gun barrel pointing at the Legation—and stood huddled in the doorway of the building until permission to enter was given.

The Russian tanks later left to the jeers of the crowd, which had kept up a constant chant of anti-Russian slogans.

But a Soviet armoured van manned by infantrymen remained outside the Legation. Then Mr. Kit Cope, the First Secretary, came out and told the Soviet major in command: "We don't need any protection." The car left and the crowd dispersed.

About 1,000 men, women and children later gathered in Freedom Square in front of the United States Legation, singing and yelling slogans. Soviet tanks and armoured cars stood by, but did not interfere.

INDIAN WATCHES

All the time the Indian Charge d'Affaires here, Mr. I. Rahman, drove round the square in a car flying the Indian flag. Later he left to join the Indian demonstrators, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Ambassador to Moscow and Dr. Jagan Nath Khosla, personal representative of the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, who are here to study the Hungarian situation.

During the day, thousands of defiant women spat and jeered at Soviet tanks in a renewed round of the anti-Russian demonstrations they began yesterday.

TENSE MOMENT

One of the day's tensest moments came when two Russian tanks half-manned the pavement and charged into some 200 women marching to lay wreaths at a statue of Sandor Petöfi, poet-hero of the 1848 revolution.

The demonstrators scattered in a side street—only to join other women continuing elsewhere where the protest movement they began yesterday under the muzzle of Soviet guns.

All day scores of Soviet tanks and armoured cars and lorries loaded with infantrymen broke through the city to break up processions of women carrying wreaths of flowers, black mourning flags and the red-white-green colours of Hungary. Scores of arrests were made.

At the first demonstration yesterday beside the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, one of the women said: "A woman's only weapon is her tongue and we must use it."

YELL DEFIANCE

More than 1,000 women took part in today's demonstration at the Petöfi statue. Eight tanks and two armoured cars were rushed to the scene and all the attempts by the women to reach the statue were stopped by the Russians.

At nearby Freedom Bridge, over the Danube, a milling crowd of about 1,500—mostly women—yelled defiance at six Soviet tanks. Three armoured cars and squads of blue-uniformed armed Hungarian police moving among them and trying to disperse them.

In the come-along early this afternoon two bursts of machine

MP Wants Talks On Future Of NT

Our Own Correspondent

London, Dec. 5. Socialist MP John Rankin thinks the time has arrived for consultations between the Hongkong authorities and the Chinese People's Republic concerning the future of the leased territories.

In an interview with me he pointed out that in about 40 years' time the leased territories are due to be returned to China—and 40 years, he said, was not long where housing development programmes were concerned.

To elicit further information he will ask the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons shortly to what extent the leased lands on the mainland of Hongkong have been utilised for housing building for resettlement and how many houses have been in fact built.

Personal View

Mr Rankin—who visited China and Hongkong last September—emphasised he was expressing a purely personal view and that he had not discussed the matter with anyone in the Colony.

Any rebuilding in the leased territories would, he said, in the main be for the benefit of refugees who might eventually return to their homes in China. Therefore he thought it was unfair to expect the Hongkong administration to provide housing for people who may not be permanent residents.

Regarding cost of resettlement, he said he thought the Colony should receive help from Britain—from the Colonial Development Fund and welfare Fund for example.

He did not for one moment feel it would be wise to invite the Chinese to help in planning house building in the area. This would inevitably give China a counter in future negotiations for the handing over of these territories.

However, if China were to be consulted now on development of an area in which they had a future interest, Mr. Rankin thought that when the time came to hand back the lands, China would not be "adamant" on the question of compensation.

New Hospital

Mr Rankin also wants to know why the Hongkong Government proposes to build a hospital in Kowloon with 1,300 beds when it is an accepted principle that even a teaching hospital should not exceed two-thirds of that number.

This question, too, will be answered by the Colonial Secretary in the next day or two.

Concerning this question, Mr Rankin said he was concerned (Contd. on back page, Col. 5).



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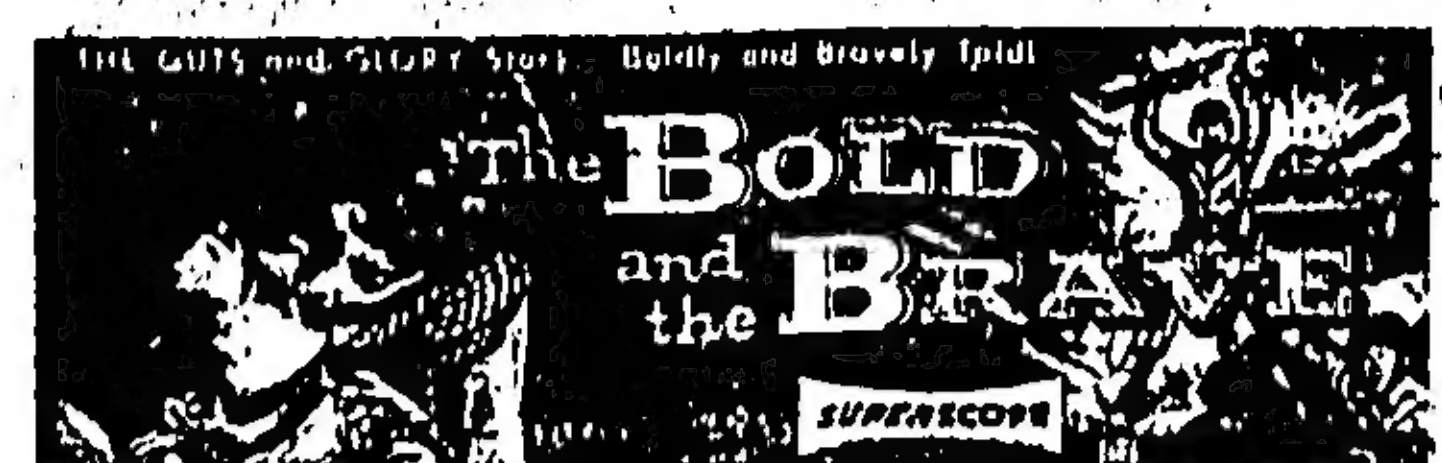
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FINAL TO-DAY

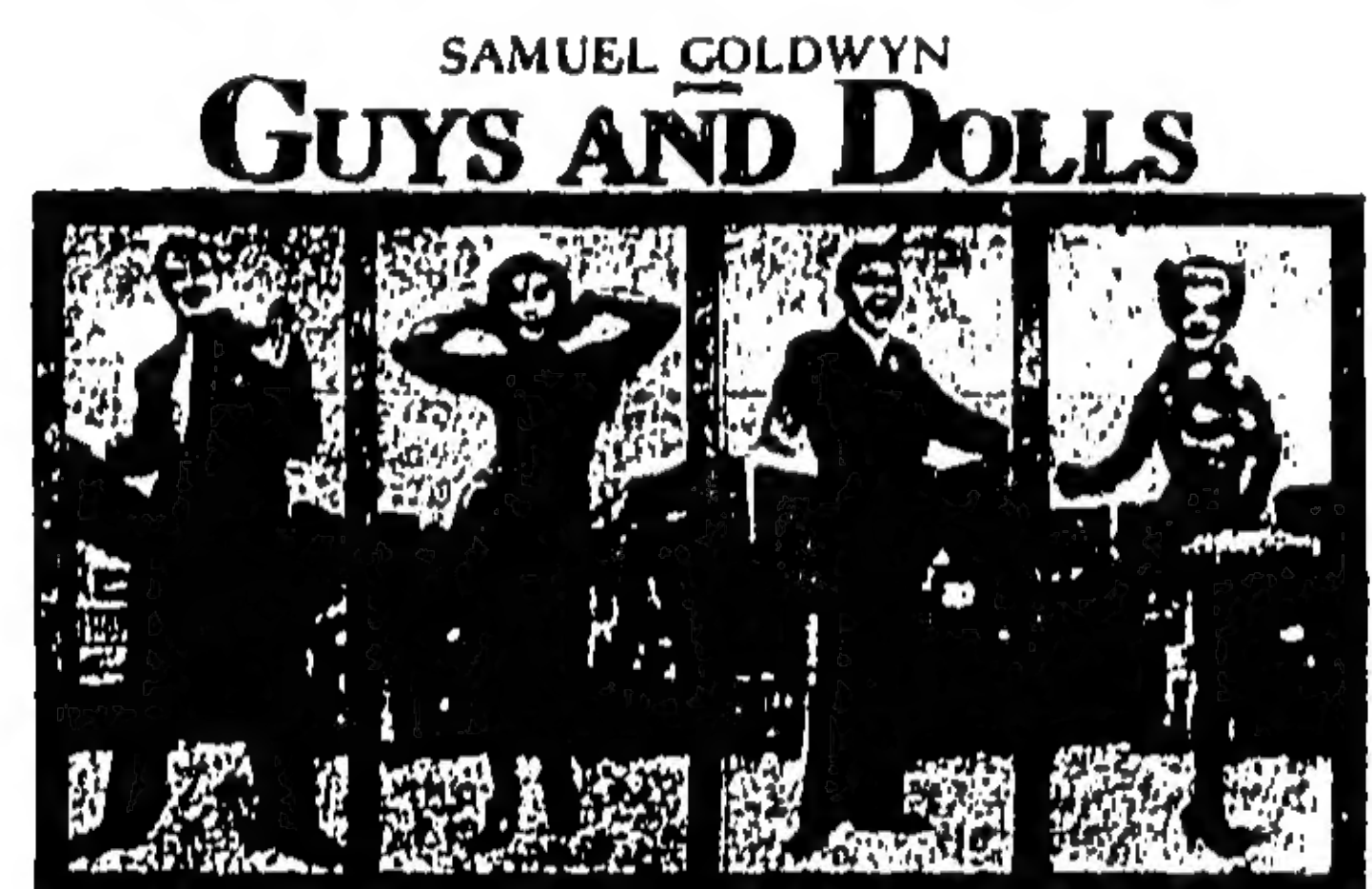


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RITZ AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.



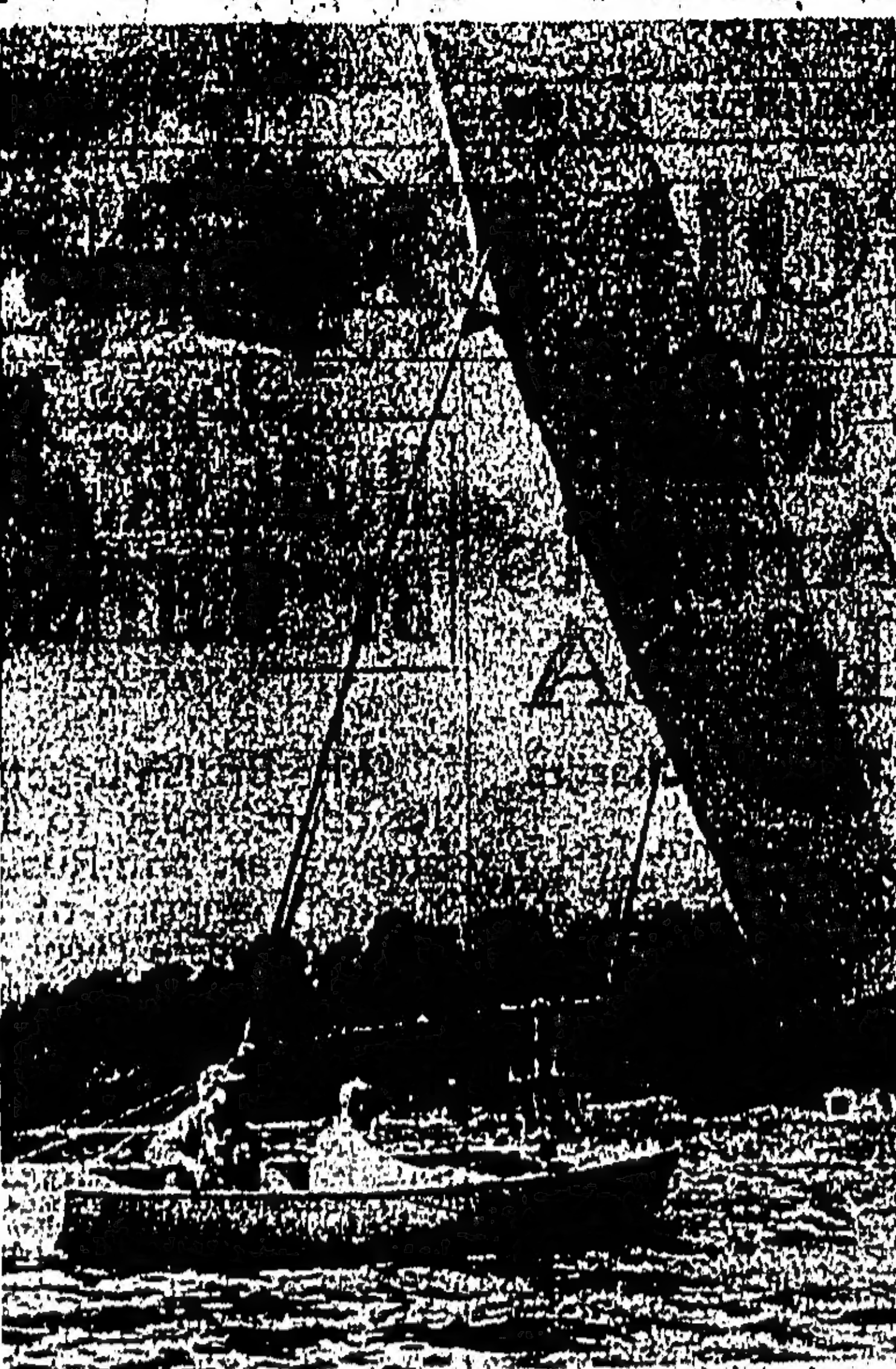
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New Look In Sailing



The "new look" in racing sailing boats is demonstrated by Mr. B. D. Bedford, an engineer who applied physics theory to design a rectangular sail on a U-shaped rig. Mr. Bedford's theory was that a sail swinging out from the bottom reduces the torque exerted on the sail, which tends to overturn the boat, and pulls the boat along the water instead of pushing it, thus making it faster and safer than the conventional rig. Express Photo.

UN MEMBERSHIP

US Will Help But Japan Must Take Initiative

New York, Dec. 5.
The United States pledged today to do anything it could to advance Japan's membership into the United Nations but a US spokesman indicated it was up to Japan herself to take the initiative in the matter.

The US position was outlined at a press conference at UN headquarters when correspondents brought up the statement made in the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee yesterday by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the chief US delegate.

Mr. Lodge disclosed that Japan's admission to the world organization might be brought up within the next ten days in urging the committee to postpone a decision on a scale of members' assessments for the next three years.

Completed Action

"We all know of the likelihood that this Assembly will consider the admission of another new member," he had said. "We believe final action of these assessments should be postponed until we know the action on membership."

The committee then agreed to postpone further discussion on the matter for ten days. The Japanese Parliament analysed ratification of its agreement ending its state of war with the Soviet Union when the Upper House completed action on it today. Observers here expected the Soviet Union to ratify the agreement by December 10.

"The question" said a US spokesman, "is rather what is Japan doing in regard to advancing its membership now that its own ratification of its agreement is complete and they anticipate Soviet ratification forthwith."

"We are ready to do anything we can to advance her membership. She should be considered separately and on her merits. We hope we are reaching a point where the Soviet Union will cease its obstructive tactics and, by withholding their veto, will make it possible for Japan to enter."

Take Initiative

In replying to questions about possible procedure in bringing Japan's application before the Security Council, the US spokesman pointed out that while the Council was technically in session it would be necessary to "activate" it. Correspondents pointed out that since Japan was not yet a member of the world organization she could not "activate" the Council.

FRENCH LEFT-WING SOCIALISTS

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA

United Nations, Dec. 5.
South African External Affairs Minister Eric H. Louw said today that India and some Western countries had been partly responsible for subversive activities in South Africa.

Louw, who announced last week that his government was retaining only token UN membership because of continued debate on the Union's racial policies, said in a statement that the arraignment of 140 persons in South Africa on charges of high treason and sedition was no great surprise.

He said the Government had for more than a year been investigating subversive activities by organisations and persons, some of whom were "well-known Communists."

FINAL STATEMENT
"I wish to direct attention to what I said in my final statement to the Assembly last week," Louw said, "namely that the attacks made on South Africa during the last 10 years have had the effect of seriously disturbing race relations in South Africa."

"These attacks under the leadership of India, which have had the effect of inciting the non-whites, have been supported by a number of Western nations. They must share responsibility for giving aid and comfort to subversive elements in South Africa and to Communists who are operating not only in South Africa but also in territories to the North."

Anglo-Jordan Treaty Negotiations
London, Dec. 5.
Jordan has informed Britain that she will shortly ask for the opening of negotiations to terminate the Anglo-Jordan treaty in an agreed manner.

Mr. Allen Noble, Minister of State for the Foreign Office, said in the House of Commons today. A Foreign Office spokesman said later that the Jordan Government's action did not constitute a formal request for the opening of negotiations, and was even less than a denunciation of the treaty of 1948.

The Minister of War, Mr. Antony Head, said in the Commons today that the Jordan Government had not asked Britain to withdraw its troops from Jordan. Britain possesses an air base at Mafrak, Jordan, and a base for ground forces at Akaba. —France-Press.

Stranded Mercy Plane Returns

Singapore, Dec. 5.
A Royal Air Force Valetta which was delayed in Djakarta while returning from a mercy flight because airport workers refused to refuel her, came back to Changi airport tonight.

An RAF spokesman said airport workers in Djakarta refused the plane after British Embassy officials interceded with the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. Indonesian airport workers are refusing to refuel British planes because of the Anglo-French action in Egypt. The Valetta was on its way back to Singapore after parachuting a doctor into lonely Christmas Island, south of Java, where a woman was reported to be seriously ill.

Impossible

The pilot, Flying Officer Kenneth Steer, of Southend-on-Sea, said tonight that Indonesian authorities refused him as he was approaching Djakarta to keep on to Singapore. He replied that it was impossible because he had not enough fuel, he said.



MAY UNSEAT MOLLET

By HAROLD KING

Paris, Dec. 5.
The beginning of the end of the ten-month-old Socialist-led Government of M. Guy Mollet started today when the left-wing of the Socialist deputies came out in open criticism of the Franco-British action in Egypt.

Seventeen of the 100 Socialist deputies and other Socialist leaders called it "a catastrophic operation" in a letter to the party secretary. But it is criticism of its Algerian policy that is likely to unseat the Mollet Government in the end.

The left-wing Socialists, mostly supporters of the new Radical leader, M. Pierre Mendès-France, have long been disgruntled with M. Mollet because of his tough military line in Algeria.

Symbolises Policy

The Mendes-France Radicals are intensifying their campaign to force the 12 Radical ministers to resign from the Government.

The Paris section of the Mendes-France Radicals passed a resolution on Monday demanding the immediate recall of M. Robert Lacoste, Resident Minister in Algeria, who symbolises the policy of military resistance against the insurgents, falling which they urged the Radical ministers should resign.

Centre and right-wing opposition groups in the Assembly, who have fully backed the Government throughout the year, are also getting restless as they fear the Government will indulge in political "concessions" in Algeria, of which they would disapprove.

To parry left-wing criticism, the Government today decided to dissolve all elected municipal councils in Algeria and replace them by nominated special delegations of equal numbers of Muslims and Europeans.

Dissolution of the municipal councils will mean the elimination of some of the most tradition-minded Europeans in favour of more liberal representatives as well as a greater number of Muslims. A number of army officers may figure among the European nominated members in future.

Fair Play

The French army in Algeria has gained a reputation for fair play among the Muslim population.

They find that in regions where army officers are in charge of the administration of justice, the law is now being

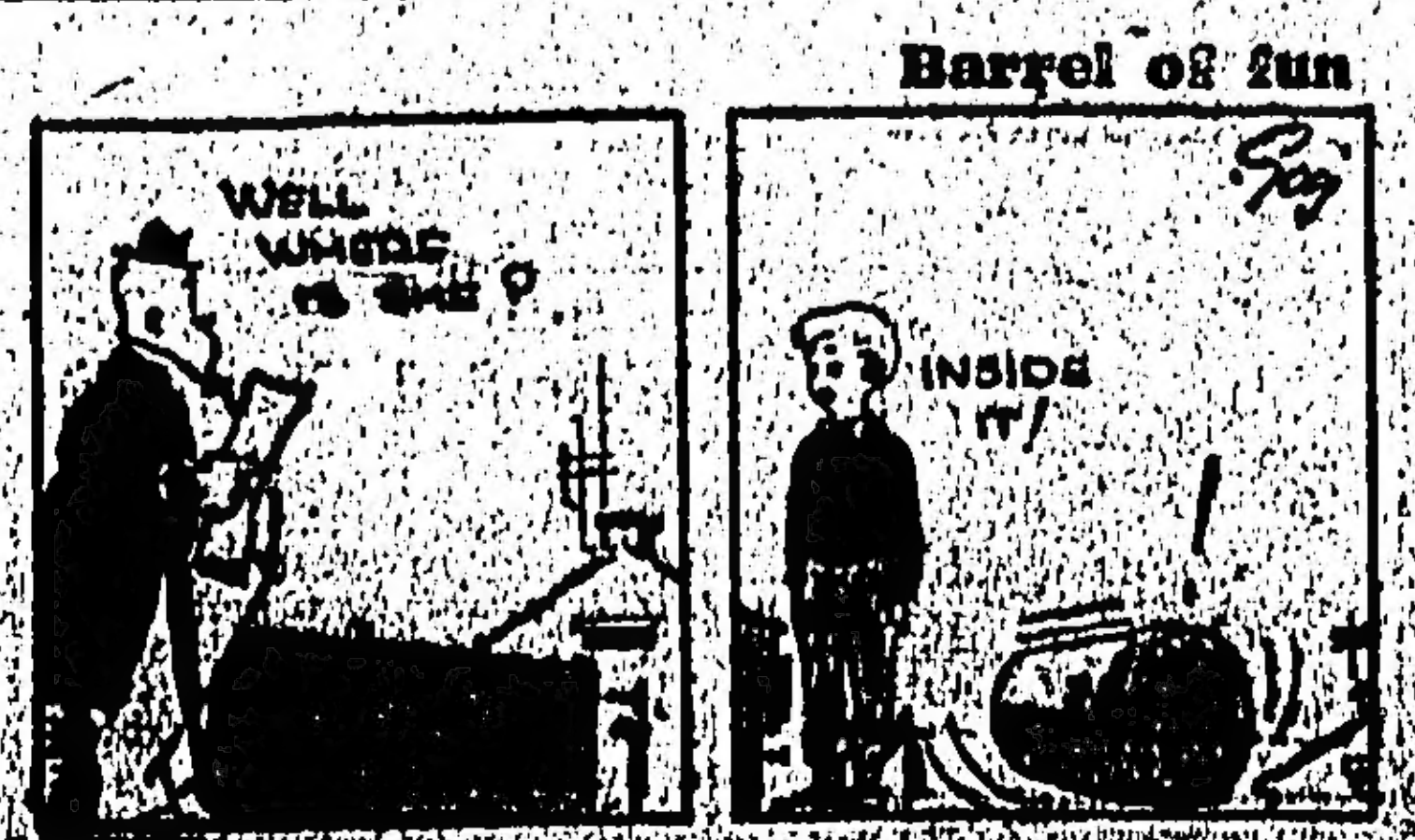
LECTURER COMING TO HONGKONG

London, Dec. 5.
Professor C. Fraser Brockington, Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine in Manchester University, is to visit the Far East to lecture on public health under the auspices of the British Council.

He leaves here by Air tomorrow for Thailand, Indonesia, Hongkong, Japan and Burma, returning to Britain on February 20.

The tour has been arranged in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Japan, the Ministry of Public Health in Thailand and in Burma, the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Indonesia and the Medical Department in Hongkong.

The lectures he is giving range over many aspects of public health from "Diet and its effects" and "smoke abatement" to "mental health as a public health problem" and "care of the homeless child."



Death Sentences

Meknes, Dec. 5.
A Meknes court today sentenced to death three Moroccans for the murder of three Frenchmen and a Moroccan Jew during anti-European riots in the Meknes area early in November.
Two other defendants were sentenced to five years hard labour and one was given a six-month suspended sentence. —France-Press.

Cyprus Press Regulation

Nicosia, Dec. 5.
The Government said today that a new press regulation was not intended to "debar honest and fair criticism of the Government", but warned editors here that henceforth they must exercise "greater discretion" in what they print.

The statement was made in reply to a protest from the Cyprus Mail and Times.

An emergency regulation dated November 23 threatened the suppression of newspapers publishing reports apparently prejudicial to security measures.

The statement today said the regulations would be invoked only against publications prejudicial to the conduct of security. —United Press.

Egyptian Losses Higher

London, Dec. 5.
PAYMASTER-GENERAL, Sir Walter Monckton, said in the House of Commons today that Egyptian losses during fighting for Port Said may have been higher than the originally estimated 100 killed. Sir Walter, who has just returned from an inspection mission to Port Said, said he would not be surprised if Egyptian losses in killed amounted to 300, but that he would be astonished if they amounted to 1,000 or more. The Paymaster-General said that damage and casualties among the Egyptians was probably higher than it might otherwise have been because of the "indiscriminate use of arms by the Egyptian authorities to the local civilian population, including women and boys aged 12 and upwards—and the use of beach huts, flats, houses, police stations and even a hospital for storing ammunition and weapons."

He said: "The vast majority of buildings in the city were unharmed" and that the estimate of 540 Egyptians wounded "is reasonably near the mark." —France-Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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SPECIALLY ADDED: Latest Fox Movietone News.



Early Balkan Alliance Revival Unlikely

EDEN HASN'T MENTIONED ILLNESS

London, Dec. 5.

The Press Association, a British domestic news agency, reported tonight that Sir Anthony Eden had said nothing about any illness in contacts with government colleagues.

Continuing on reports from London that the Prime Minister was taken ill by a doctor who also called on Monday, the agency issued this report. Sir Anthony Eden has, in the last day or two, been in personal touch with senior ministers in the Government, such as Mr. R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal, and with Commander Robert Allan, who is Sir Anthony's Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Commander Allan was in communication with him as recently as today.

ASSURANCE

In their contacts, Sir Anthony has said nothing whatever of any illness, but on the contrary has assured his colleagues in London that he is getting on very nicely.

He has not reported that it was necessary to call in the doctor at any time, and the inference is that if there was such a call, the reason for it was of so trivial a nature as not to be worth mentioning.

Alternatively, the doctor is presumably paying Sir Anthony regular routine visits to make sure that his rest is restoring him to full vigour, and it seems possible that the reports are based on calls of this kind by the doctor.—China Mail Special.

CRITICISM OF TURKEY BY GREEK

Belgrade, Dec. 5.

Criticisms of Turkey today by the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Konstantin Karamanlis, were seen by foreign observers here as diminishing hopes of any early revival of the Balkan alliance.

It had been thought here that the Tito-Karamanlis talks, if successful, might pave the way for a meeting of the three Foreign Ministers of the Balkan alliance, which has been in cold storage since Greek-Turkish tensions arose over Cyprus 18 months ago.

While Yugoslavia was anxious to revive the alliance between Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia—giving priority to the political and economic side rather than the military—Mr. Karamanlis's words at the start of his stay today appeared to indicate that Greece was going slow.

Military Side

There have been reports here that the Turks, in view of the disturbed situation in Russian-dominated Eastern Europe, had recently shown more desire to revive the alliance, though they were probably interested more in its military side.

According to some reports, Turkey might be interested in entering for a meeting of Foreign Ministers under that part of Article 6 of the alliance.

This says that "in case of a grave deterioration of the international situation, particularly in regions where such deterioration could have a negative effect, directly or indirectly, on the security of their region, the contracting parties will consult to examine the situation and to determine their attitude. The Hungarian uprising and its consequences in Eastern

Europe, as well as the Middle East crisis, could be construed as a "grave deterioration" of the international situation, it was said.

However, it was thought questionable whether Greece wished to accept such consultations at present.

Being Studied

According to other reports, consideration was being given by Turkey to the possibility of achieving a Cyprus settlement by linking it with Western Thrace, which was awarded under the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 to Greece.

While details of such Turkish thinking were not available here, it appeared to indicate some form of partition in Cyprus, readjustment of the frontier in Thrace, and a possible exchange of populations.

Irrespective of whether such ideas would be practicable, especially the idea of partition of Cyprus—it appeared from the Yugoslav press that they were known and being studied by Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile the Yugoslav Vice-President, Mr. Edvard Kardelj, today pledged to the Greek Premier Yugoslav support for the moral-political support for the just demands of the Cyprus population.

Mr. Kardelj said that the differences between Greece and Turkey should not be allowed to deprive the Balkan Alliance of its significance. Co-operation between Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia, could always be an important contribution to stability and peace in this part of the world.

Friendly Talks

Yugoslavia had not spared efforts in trying to restore Greek-Turkish understanding and the efficacy of the three-power co-operation.

"The Yugoslav Government is prepared to do all in its power in any way possible that will result in the achievement of this aim," Mr. Kardelj stated.

Before the lunch the Greek Premier and Mr. Averoff started political talks with President Tito and Mr. Kardelj.

The talks were held in a spirit of "friendship cordially and openness," the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.—China Mail Special and Reuter.

Western Oil Companies To Confer

Paris, Dec. 5.

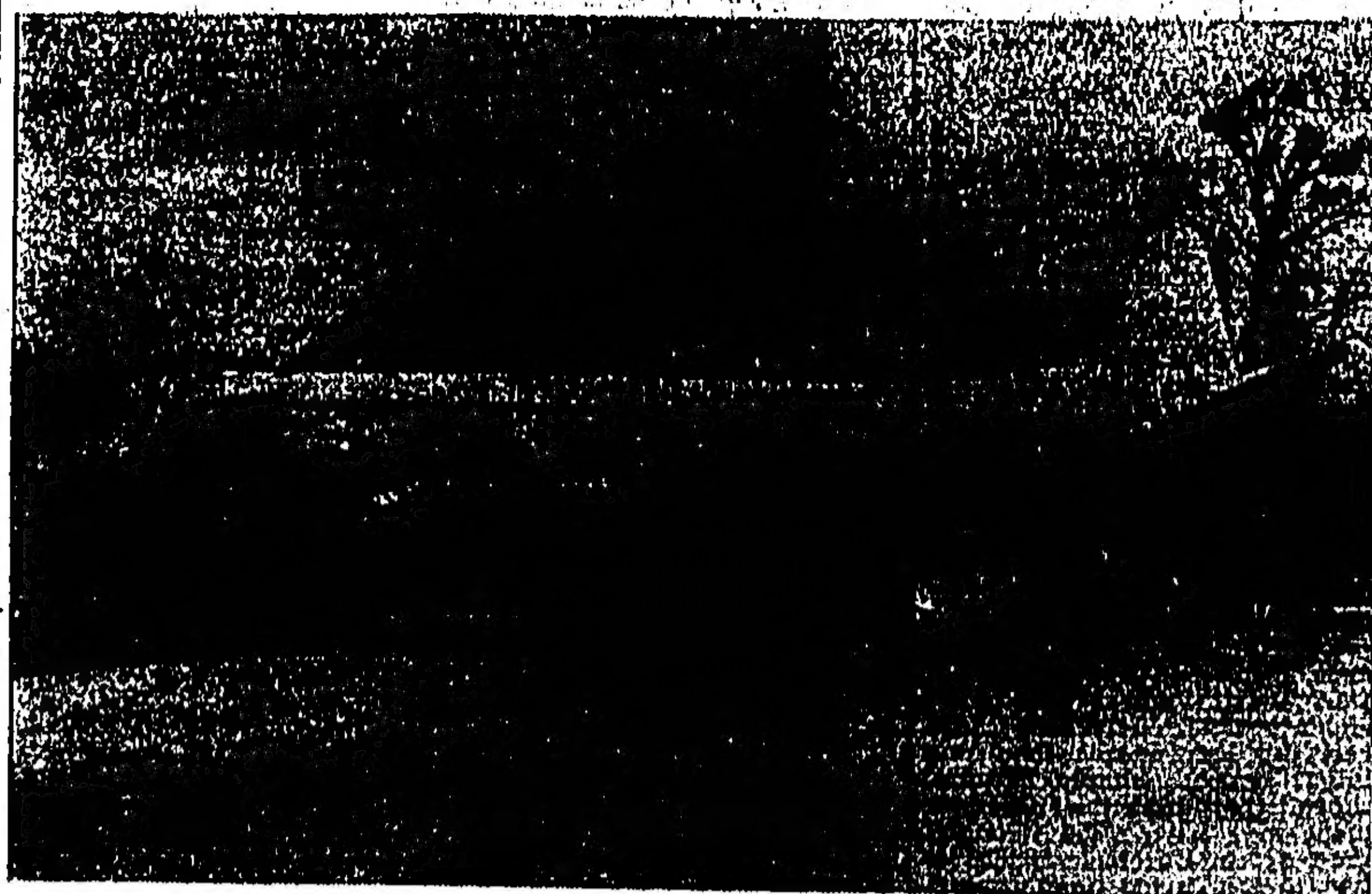
Representatives of six American and three European oil companies will confer with the oil committee of the organization for European Co-operation near Paris tomorrow.

The group will pool their resources on oil needs, production resources and availability of tankers, and will study the most efficient means of co-operating to meet the European fuel shortage.

The American companies were invited today by the OEEC's Oil Committee after the United States delegate had announced that the Government had authorized the American oil companies who were members of the "Middle East Emergency Committee" to attend such a meeting.

The OEEC's Oil Committee was set up last week and includes representatives of British Petroleum, Royal Dutch, and French oil companies. The American companies invited to the meeting were Standard Oil of New Jersey, Gulf Oil, Standard Oil of California, Socony-Mobil and Calumet Oil Products.—France-Press.

Christening Of New Vickers Viscounts



Togoland, Gold Coast Union Approved By United Nations

New York, Dec. 5.

Union of British Togoland with an independent Gold Coast was overwhelmingly approved today by the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

An eleven-power resolution calling for the ending of the trusteeship agreement for British Togoland and approving its union with the Gold Coast as soon as the latter becomes independent, was adopted by 58 votes to 11 with 11 abstentions.

The resolution was originally introduced by eight countries—Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Liberia and Nepal—but by the end of the general debate three other countries—Pakistan, Burma and the Sudan—had added their names as co-sponsors.

The resolution said the 1946 trusteeship agreement of the General Assembly would cease to be in force when the two areas were united.

Inform Hammarskjöld

It called on the British Government to notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as this union had been effected. The Secretary-General would then inform all UN members of this.

The 11 countries which abstained were Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, the Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay and Venezuela. Ten nations were absent.

The abstaining countries had in the course of the debate expressed the view that it would have been better if the question of the unification of British and French Togoland had first been resolved.

Appreciation

The committee also unanimously passed a draft resolution expressing its "highest appreciation" to the United States plebiscite commissioner and by the United Nations staff under his direction.

Mr. J. S. MacLay, British Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said it had been a source of satisfaction to Britain that the emergence of the Gold Coast to independence "has proved practicable within a comparatively short time of years."

"But we should be the last to claim credit for that. It is to the people of the territory themselves that credit is due."

Enjoy Privileges

He wished to assure the people of Southern Togoland would enjoy after independence the same rights and privileges as the rest of the people of Ghana.—Reuter.

Evacuation Timetable From Suez

Cairo, Dec. 5.

The Anglo-French Command today laid out Major-General Edson Burns, Commander of the international police force, that the withdrawal of British and French troops from the Port Said area would take from two to three weeks. General Burns disclosed in a communique issued in Cairo tonight.

General Burns received the evacuation timetable at a meeting in Port Said today with General Sir Charles Lightley, Anglo-French Supreme Commander, and members of his staff.

DEPENDS ON SHIPS

Meanwhile, a United Nations spokesman here said the British and French began to withdraw their forces today.

The British and French commanders told General Burns that the rate of withdrawal would depend to a large extent on the availability of ships for transporting troops, vehicles and equipment, the communique said.

Burns is scheduled to leave tomorrow for Israel for discussions with Israeli military leaders.—France-Press.

Refusal To Allow Truck Search By Russian Troops

Berlin, Dec. 5.

An American Army convoy that left by the Autobahn for West Germany today refused to allow Soviet troops to search the trucks, which the Soviet authorities attempted to do.

The Soviet authorities at the Dreilinden check-point refused to permit the 10-truck US convoy to pass unless the convoy's commander permitted them to check the contents of each truck. It was the first time for many years the Soviet authorities had made such a demand.

The American authorities declined to state what steps

they planned to take, following the Soviet initiative.

An authoritative American source said that a Soviet lieutenant in charge of the Dreilinden check-point had at first asked to see the identity cards of the three officers and 18 soldiers of the convoy.

Captain Eugene L. Curtis, deputy leader of the convoy, replied that this was not the usual procedure and that the identity cards could not be shown.

After conferring with his superior, the Soviet lieutenant said he wanted to look at the vehicles of the convoy.

The lieutenant then ordered the first three vehicles, which

were jeeps, and then asked to check the first of the 2½ ton trucks to see if "any persons are hidden in it."

Major Daniel L. Melvin, who was in charge of the convoy, said that his instructions would not permit an inspection of the trucks.

When the Soviet lieutenant refused to permit the convoy to pass, the American headquarters in Berlin, which was notified by Major Melvin, sent to the spot Colonel Vernon Hammond, head of the Berlin detachment of the American military police.

Colonel Hammond conferred with a Soviet lieutenant

US CALL OFF PHILIPPINE BASE TALKS

Manila, Dec. 5.

The American negotiators today called an indefinite recess of talks here on a revision of the military bases agreement between the United States and the Philippines and announced they would return to Washington tomorrow.

Senator Pelaez, chief Philippine negotiator, told reporters the American announcement came "as a complete surprise" to the Philippine panel members.

The four-month-old talks to revise the 1947 agreement, which granted the United States the right to establish and maintain military bases here, had been deadlocked principally on the issue of jurisdiction rights within base areas.

Security

The Philippines wanted an overall jurisdiction within the areas except over cases involving American personnel committing offenses against security of the United States.

In a statement read during the plenary session today, Mr. Horace Smith, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy and acting chairman of the American panel, said after four months of discussions and exchange of views and with "some important points remaining unsettled," "my government now feels a recess in these negotiations is compelling in the interest of both our countries and our peoples so as to permit a re-examination of the whole situation of both sides during such a recess."

Senator Pelaez told reporters he was not informed previously about the American plan to call a recess and return home.

Calling the "abrupt" American decision as "an affront to the Philippine panel," Senator Pelaez said Mr. Smith's statement did not even indicate when talks would be resumed.

Don't Know

Asked if the recess meant complete collapse of the negotiations, Senator Pelaez said, "I really do not know." Vice-President Carlos Garcia, who was chairman of the Philippine panel, stated after today's session, however, that "hope of both panels to arrive at an agreement remains undiminished."

The suddenness of the American announcement accounted for the Philippine panel during the session today, a member of the Philippine panel told Reuter.

Takes Note

Answering the American announcement, Mr. Garcia said the "Philippine panel came to this plenary session in the belief it would continue its discussions with you and arrive at a possible bilateral decision. Members of the Philippine panel, however, have noted the prepared statement read by Mr. Smith simply serves notice that the American panel had unilaterally arrived at a decision that a recess in the negotiations has become compelling and therefore Mr. Benfante and his advisers will leave tomorrow afternoon."

"The concurrence of the Philippine panel not having been requested it can only limit itself to saying it takes note of the announcement," Reuter.

Amman, Dec. 5.

Mr. Ishiguro, the Japanese Minister in Baghdad who arrived here tonight will tomorrow meet the Jordan Premier Sulaiman Nabulsi, Economic Minister Naim Abdulhadi and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Abdulhadi Rimawi to discuss the establishment of diplomatic and economic relations between Jordan and Japan.—Reuter.

GOLD SEIZURE

Colombo, Dec. 5.

Police and customs officials said today they have made one of the biggest seizures of illicit gold here when they intercepted a Frenchman negotiating the disposal of 14 bars of gold.

Each bar weighed three pounds, totalling the value of the gold at more than 200,000 rupees.

The alleged smuggler was accompanied by his wife when he arrived on Sunday aboard a British Overseas Airways plane. His identity was not immediately released by authorities.—United Press.

Polish Cardinal May Visit Vatican

Vatican, Dec. 5.

Vatican sources said today Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, may visit Rome before Christmas.

Advised on a report published today in the Warsaw newspaper Zycie Warszawy that the Polish Primate would leave shortly to visit Pope Pius XII, the source said:

"There is every possibility that this trip might take place soon, probably before Christmas."

The source said the Warsaw report of the forthcoming visit by the Cardinal is a sign of the "good progress" made in talks between Wyszyński and the Polish Government.

But, he said, "much still remains to be discussed and settled" before relations between Poland and the Vatican can be termed normal.

HOUSE ARREST

Wyszyński was permitted to resume his church duties recently after the return to power of "Rightist" Communists, Wladyslaw Gomulka. He was under house arrest for some time.

He was elevated to Cardinal during the last consistory held by the Pontiff in 1955. But Wyszyński never received this red hat, symbolic badge of a Prince of the Church, because he feared if he left Poland the Communist regime would not permit him to return.

It is expected he will receive the red hat from the Pope during his forthcoming visit. The Cardinal is expected to remain in Rome for about a week. He is expected to give the Pontiff a first-hand account of the present situation in Poland and his experiences as a political prisoner of the former regime.—United Press.

Heavy Rebel Losses Reported

Algiers, Dec. 5.

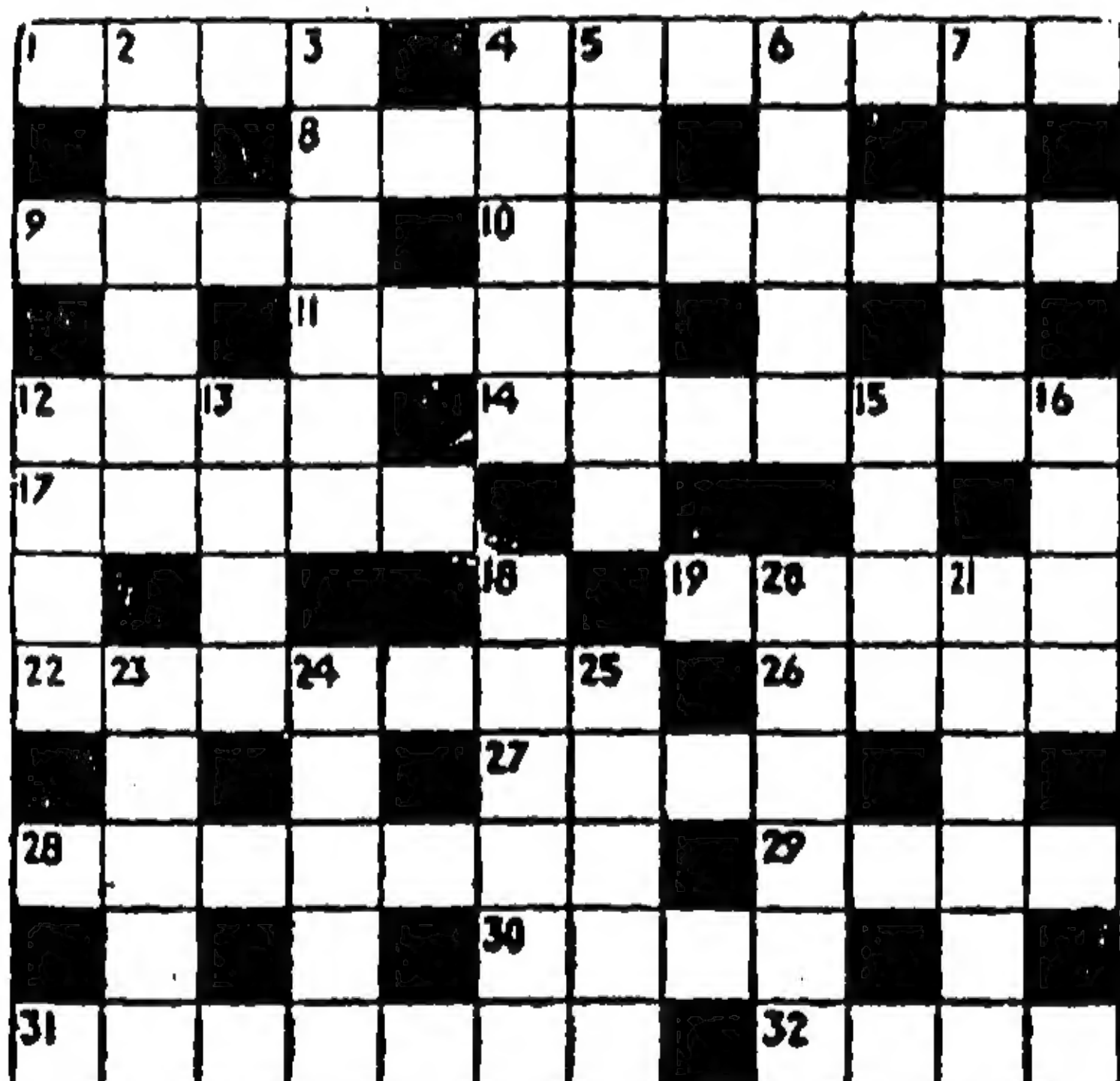
French troops fought two pitched battles with rebel bands in East Algeria today and the Army said the nationalist insurgents suffered "high" losses.

Nineteen rebels were shot dead in a clash at Djebel el Guedi, 12 miles southeast of the ancient Roman trading centre of Cherchell.

The Army said fighter planes had joined motorized infantry in the clash. The battle area lies close to the Tunisian border about 98 miles southeast of Constantine.

French troops lost two dead. The second clash came seven miles south of Boukhras. The Army described it as "violent" and said the rebels had "suffered very heavy losses" which could not yet be determined. Boukhras lies 78 miles due east of Constantine.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Molten discharge (4).
- 4 Most difficult (7).
- 5 Disposition (4).
- 6 Bill of fare (4).
- 10 Tones (7).
- 11 Prophet (4).
- 12 Melt (4).
- 14 Freedom from work (7).
- 17 Letting contract (5).
- 19 Bet (5).
- 20 Lubricated (7).
- 26 Seen in creels of course (4).
- 27 Being up (4).
- 28 Vest (7).
- 29 Deeds (4).
- 30 Clever (4).
- 31 Miser (7).
- 32 Whirlpool (4).

DOWN

- 2 Approach road (6).
- 3 Diverts (6).
- 4 Poor accommodation (5).
- 5 Worshipped (6).
- 6 Percussion instruments (5).
- 7 Perpendicular (5).
- 12 Game in reverse (4).
- 13 Wise (4).
- 15 Press (4).
- 16 Goes astray (4).
- 18 Unruffled (6).
- 20 Make effervescent (6).
- 21 Highly pleased (6).
- 23 Slag money (5).
- 24 Run (5).
- 25 Hinder (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Cochet, 5 Rusty, 8 Ripen, 9 Memoir, 10 Vital, 11 Cadet, 12 Aver, 13 Rests, 16 Doleful, 18 C-cass-d, 20 Opens, 22 Flat, 23 Storm, 25 Sepia, 26 Iodine, 27 Greed, 28 Stand, 29 Bennett, Down: 1 Commando, 2 Commence, 3 Eric, 4 Thrades, 5 Reversed, 6 Unites, 7 Trail, 14 Stallion, 15 Sentinel, 16 Dastard, 17 Terrier, 19 Ensign, 21 Pibat, 24 Mode.



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AMERICANS ARE MIXED UP OVER MIDDLE EAST STAND

By ALEXANDER BROAD

THE odd thing about political discussions with Americans these days is that most Americans seem to feel a curious kind of satisfaction over the Middle East.

It is not just the natural feeling of relief which comes from the knowledge that the worst that can happen has probably happened already and we are all still here to talk about it.

It is also the feeling that the United States, this time, is in an indisputably sound moral position. This feeling, of course, may be entirely a delusion—and may be shown to be one. But it is there all the same. And its apparent cause is interesting and perhaps instructive.

Expediency

THE broad outlines of American foreign policy ever since the war have been dictated mainly by expediency. Americans have been willing to accept almost anything so long as it helped, somehow, to fend off "Communism."

Americans did not feel entirely easy about allying themselves, for instance, with Franco or even with Rhee. They thought it was

necessary, but they did not think it was good.

Now they see their foreign policy dictated by "morality" and it seems all the more "moral" because it is quite clearly not expedient. They admit—as, for instance, the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune have pointed out—that it is not a good idea to split the Western alliance.

Dangers

IN the State Department the experts see quite clearly the dangers of allowing the Western European or even just the British and French economies to be crippled by an oil shortage. The man in the street, too, admits that this is dangerous.

No one doubts that the big guns, on balance, stand to win quite a lot from the American attitude.

Yet it somehow feels good. There are, of course, signs of second thoughts. Some Americans are wondering, for instance, what would have happened if the Israeli invasion had come after the election and if President Eisenhower had been consulted before the British and the French issued their ultimatum. These people are wondering whether the high moral line of

the U.S. Government did not have at back, a little of political expediency and a little of personal pique.

Some Americans, again, wonder whether the U.S. might not have been more generous about oil had not the Government used the threat of an oil shortage in a last-ditch bid to stop Britain and France from going into Egypt. Perhaps the decision not to provide immediate oil relief was taken simply because the Government, having made a threat, had to carry it out—for better or for worse.

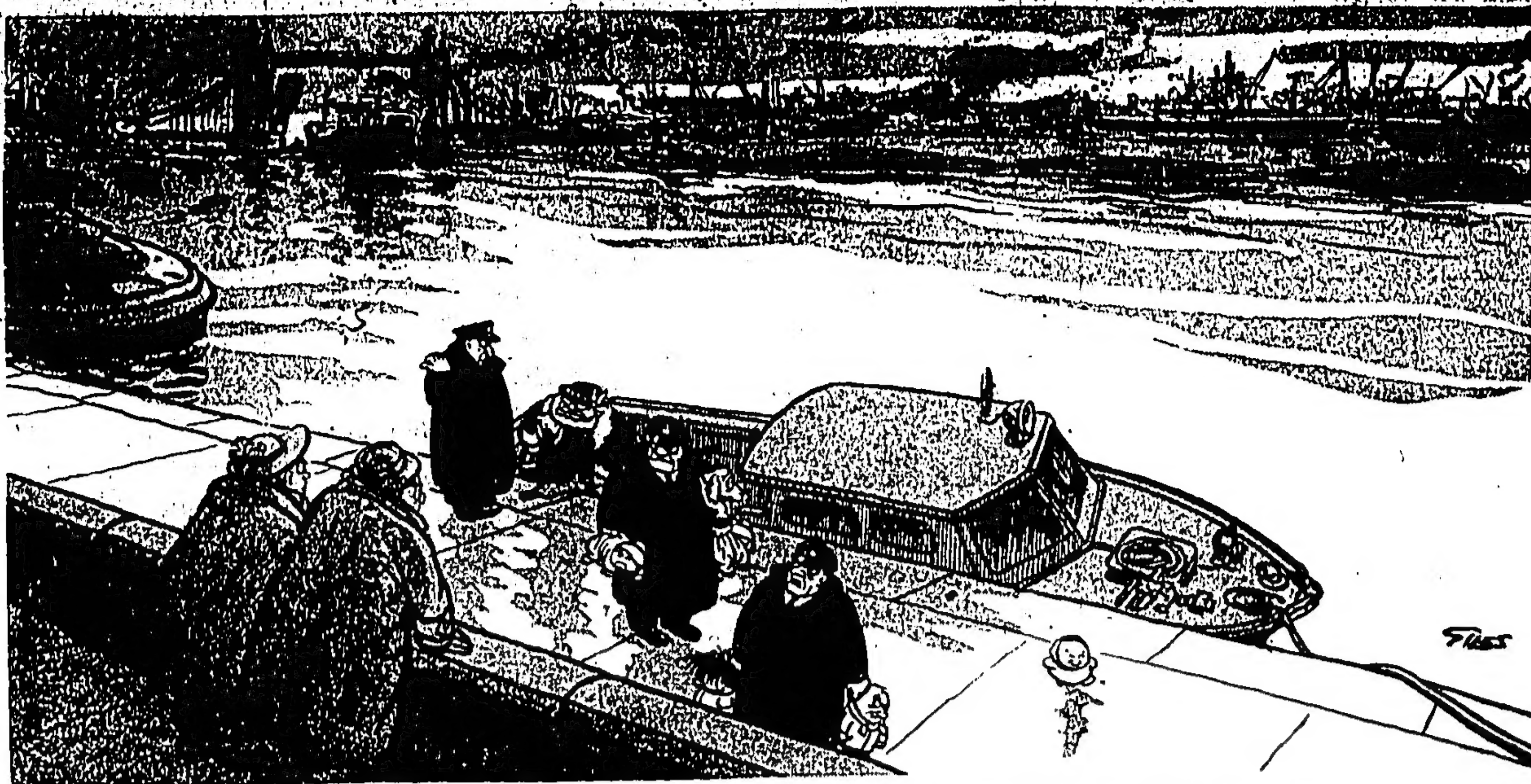
Even these Americans, however, do not, in the main, think that Britain and France were right. Their criticisms are carrying less weight than one might expect simply because, though they think their Government may have acted wrongly, they agree, nonetheless, that it had to take some stand against Britain and France and they have not yet been able to suggest another course of action.

Old Trade

MIDDLE EAST crisis or no. So it is. As the Kefauver knows where the voters' hearts lie, and it is in Suez.

He's back at his old trade—digging up crime. Already, the black headlines are following him.

The Senator says he's "on to" a modern multi-million-dollar "Fagin" story. It involves an underground organization which trains young girls for specialised criminal careers, mostly robbing old people. Minimum annual takings of the organisation run to a million and a half dollars.



"These yours? We found them stowed away in the Trans-Antarctic expedition ship."

As they're packing up to leave, I want to tell what has never been told before about the night we went in

BRIGADIER "TUBBY" SWORE BUT ORDERED THE DRIVE ON SUEZ TO STOP

By Donald Edgar

IT was a lovely night, the night of November 6. A crescent moon, clusters of stars.

The road from Port Said to Ismailia is very straight. It runs, blue in the moonlight, between the Suez Canal and the canal they call the Sweet Water... a euphemism.

Along that road streamed a convoy of Land-Rovers and requisitioned vehicles. They travelled without headlights. They travelled without opposition.

They were led, the men of the 16 Independent Parachute Brigade who were in the vehicles.

But, as they marched blunder, they were exultant. They had driven past Port Said. They, and the French paratroopers, had beaten the Nasser fanatics.

THEY would be in Ismailia by dawn. They would cut the road to Cairo. They would stream down the road to Suez. They were the spearhead that would restore the Canal to the West.

From across the Canal came intermittent automatic fire. The French paratroopers were advancing along the Sinai side. Brigadier "Tubby" Butler—young, small, Irish, whipcord-keen—was travelling with his men.

THE MOMENT OF DESTINY

AND then the command radio started to crackle.

The signals officer brought the message to Butler. It was an order: from the destroyer depot ship Tynce, the headquarters ship of Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Stockwell. The order was that at 0200 hours G.M.T. he was to halt.

Remember the date... the night of November 6 and 7. Remember the straight road. The crescent moon. The waters of the Canal.

It is rare for anyone to be able to point to a day and an hour and say "That was a moment of destiny."

This was such an occasion. Butler, crinkling his eyes, told me: "It was a very difficult

decision to make. Very difficult. There was nothing in front of us. Even if there had been we would have taken no notice."

I believe—I know from other sources—that he swore deeply. But he obeyed.

The radios had crackled from Whitehall to Episcopi. Middle East headquarters in Cyprus, on to H.M.S. Tynce, on to the road to Ismailia.

Communications were not very good. More than one officer said to me, "I would to God they had failed."

THE men I went in with did not know that it would be a short action, causing us few losses.

The night before they landed they lay hidden across the docks. But before they slept, they sang.

They did not, like other peoples, sing the national anthem or patriotic songs. They sang old Army songs, full of derision, sentiment, and the inevitable expletive.

The rough sounds crept across the waters of the Eastern Mediterranean, where the American Sixth Fleet lay across our path.

It was, they say, escorting a convoy of merchant ships bringing American citizens from Alexandria.

But it was very close. So close that one American carrier got inside our radar screen. And American planes were flying close to British planes.

A British admiral sent a message to the American admiral. The American replied. I am told the language of both was hurtful to the ears and sides.

I SAW 400 men of the 45 Royal Marine Commando land from the aircraft carriers Ocean and Theseus by helicopter.

The sky was filled with their awkward, ugly shapes as they whirled across to drop their men to join 40 and 42 Commandos, who had already landed in amphibious vehicles.

It was the biggest helicopter action in our history.

It was a glorious sunset on that Tuesday afternoon. The Sea Furies came in overhead and released their rockets on Navy House, half a mile in front.

Absolutely accurate. Absolutely terrifying.

They blasted Navy House. But of the 50 Nasserites inside, 15 still had to be fought down next morning. Room to room.

ANATOLI CHIKOV, the Russian consul in Port Said, is able beyond the office. He speaks excellent Arabic.

On Tuesday he was touring the streets telling the population that Russian aid was on its way, and that London and Paris were in flames from Russian rockets.

On Wednesday I saw him haranguing a mob.

I am glad to say that soon after war headquarters staff escorted him around the city.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH

THE French troops—French paratroopers, the Foreign Legion and their paratroopers—were magnificent.

Tough, battle-tried and relentless.

The French officers from General Beaubert downwards were tremendously impressive.

Their officer class seems imbued with a built-in confidence. A confidence built in to destroy the belief that 1940 finished them as a military nation.

THE official figure of 100 Egyptians killed is stupid. Unfortunately, I saw many more.

I believe a fair estimate is: around 1,000 killed, military and civilian; 5,000 wounded; 25,000 homeless.

It would have been better to tell the truth. No action, however restricted, however justified can be carried through without cost.

But American reports talk as if we did nothing for the Egyptians.

I saw our surgeons, stripped to the waist, working night and day on the wounded—British and Egyptians.

GIVE US JUST TEN DAYS...

I KNOW now that the R.A.F. assured the Cabinet that with 10 days' bombing they could destroy Nasser's military strength.

They were told to go ahead. But, even with restricted targets, with restricted weight of bombs, they were halted after a few days.

I can only guess at the reasons: UNO... American pressure... world opinion... Gaitskill and company.

SO the Navy and the Army were put in. They, too, were restricted. The Navy to nothing larger than 4.5 shells. The Army to minimum damage and orders to end the fighting at the earliest possible moment.

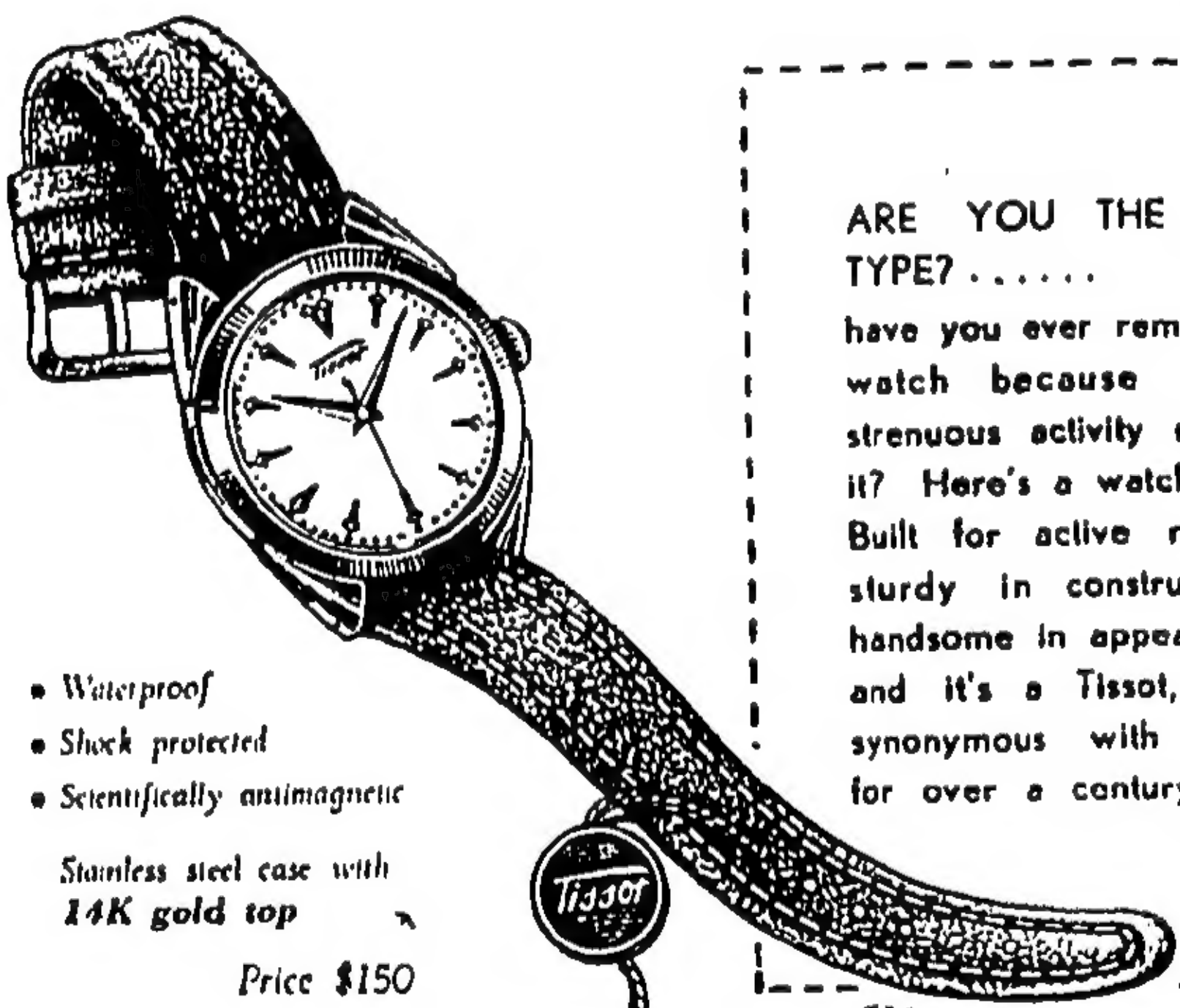
The three Services did their job... even under those circumstances. But 0200 hours (local time) on November 7 saw the end of Operation Musketeer.

IF the Navy were Aramis, the Army Athos, and the Air Force Portos, if only those Three Musketeers had had that Gascon, D'Artagnan, behind them!

But the men in Port Said, if puzzled, are not bitter. "It was not a squalid or shabby affair there."

I am not, of course, about to see the London.

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NO OIL AND TROUBLED WATERS

By ANDREW FIRTH

WHEN Nasser first seized the Suez Canal a good many people argued that the consequences of any closure against shipping had been exaggerated.

Well, within a short time of the closure of the Canal by blockships, the whole of Western Europe knows otherwise. It is short of oil.

One bright commentator (in Britain) asserted hilariously that dependence on Middle East oil was a myth; that oil could be obtained elsewhere.

Now Britain, like other countries, has had to resort to the rationing that all people hate. Oil might be obtained elsewhere besides the Middle East.

It is true; for only one-fifth of the world's consumption of oil is at present made good from Middle East oilfields.

Possibly 20 percent or more of the known resources are under Communist control.

In current circumstances, these Communist resources are obviously of no use to the West.

RISE IN DEMAND

The remaining resources, now providing about 420,000,000 tons a year, are widely scattered over the Western Hemisphere.

Any individual country's use of Middle East oil could, it may seem, be replaced without raising more than a ripple on the American pool.

From 700,000,000 tons this year, it is expected to reach 1,250,000,000 by 1965, and 1,000,000,000 by 1975.

Output increases planned for the decade are: U.S.A., 30 percent; other Western sources, 70 percent; Middle East, 150 percent.

Even if the discovery and exploitation of new oilfields proceed normally, it seems plain that dependence on the Middle East must grow.

And the trouble and losses consequent on the temporary loss of oil supplies, the vital need to secure and safeguard easy access to Middle East resources.

Many people in Europe are at present concerned with the effect of the oil shortage on costs of all classes, but the probable effects on manufac-

turing industry may be much more serious.

Solid fuel shortages have resulted in a great many industrial conversions from coal to oil burning, and there is no quick way back.

HARSH TRUTH

Years hence, nuclear power may have tilted the balance; but for at least a decade, and probably for two, oil from the Middle East will have to be ensured if progress and living standards are to be maintained.

And that harsh truth should be borne constantly in mind by all who argue by implication that Egypt should be conceded control of the Canal, which, as events have shown, will be interpreted as the right to close it at will or whim.

LAST NIGHT'S RUGGER GUNNERS DESERVEDLY BEATEN BY THE REST OF THE ARMY

By "PAK LO"

Yesterday evening before the Commander British Forces, Lt.-Gen. W. H. Stratton, and other high-ranking Army officers the Gunners were deservedly beaten by the Rest of the Army in a by no means outstanding game. In fact, in comparison with the games seen recently under the floodlights on the Club ground, this was a disappointing match.

The Rest of the Army won by 9 points (2 tries, 1 penalty goal) to nil and the score would undoubtedly have been greater had the Rest's halves managed to combine.

The Gunners won practically all the set pieces in the first half, but as the Gunners' three-quarter backs were the best of the Army, in the second half, they were able to see more of the ball.

The Gunners were much better in the lineouts where they were able to sweep through with the ball at their feet. But Owens played a perfectly defensive game and neither he nor the other forwards could do much to help the team.

It was enough in the first half for the Rest of the Army which had the advantage for Green in the half-back position, particularly in the scrum.

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BUT A SHADOW

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FOOT MUST COME DOWN

A tumbler was flying around last night perhaps the game between the Club and the Army North could be switched to a more profitable one.

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Can Soviet Russia Beat America For Its First Olympic Championship?

Melbourne, Dec. 6.

Russia's brilliant gymnasts and wrestlers are expected to overtake the United States today and go on to give the Soviet Union its first Olympic Championship in history.

The U.S. still clung to a 20-point lead at the close of Wednesday's competition but that margin should start to disappear almost as soon as today's events in men's gymnastics and Greco-Roman wrestling begin and even anticipated point gains in later swimming events are not likely to prove enough for the U.S. to hold the lead.

The situation at the XV Olympiad in Melbourne is close.

The United States leads Russia in the unofficial point tally, 638½ to 618½. The U.S. also leads in gold medals 31-23, but the Soviet lead in silver medals, 25-22, and bronze medals, 24-12. That's a total of 63 medals for the U.S. in the top three categories compared with a total of 72 for the Russians.

The U.S. total is 11 short of the number it won in the same categories at Helsinki in 1952 whereas the Russian total is already three more than in 1952.

POSSIBLE WINNERS

The U.S. expects no more than a gain of 24 points in today's events while the Russians are figuring on a bag of 30-40 points in gymnastics alone and should add more points in wrestling competition with no fewer than five possible winners before the events end.

Sports Diary

TODAY
Athletics: Committee Meeting. Conference Room. 2.30 p.m. Department 2.30 p.m.

TOMORROW
Senior Mixed Doubles: CYMCA v HKU; CCC Yellow v CCC Green; Men's "B" Division: CCC v St Stephen's.

Inter-School Football: Junior Division (Kowloon Section).
Boccer:
Senior Shield: St Joseph's v Kwong Wah (BS) 3.15 p.m.; Club v South China (Club) 3.30 p.m.

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Boccer:
Senior Shield: St Joseph's v Kwong Wah (BS) 3.15 p.m.; Club v South China (Club) 3.30 p.m.

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The U.S. also expects no more than 30 points on the final day of competition while Russia anticipates another batch of points in gymnastics plus a gold medal worth 10 points in Saturday's soccer finals.

The Russians reached the finals of the soccer tournament on Wednesday and will be favoured over Yugoslavia in the championship game.

Since the point totals are unofficial and ignored by international Olympic officials of all countries, there is no undebatable record of the past Olympic champions. The U.S. is generally credited with having "won" all the modern Olympiads (since 1896) except the 1936 Games. Various record books list Germany as having "won" the 1936 Games.

The United States points in today's competition are expected to come in the women's 400-metre free style relay and the men's platform diving earlier in the evening.

Mrs Patricia McCormick is expected to lead an advance of three medals into the finals of the platform diving.

In the women's 400-metre free style relay, Australia is expected to win the gold medal but the U.S. team of Mrs Betty Mullen, Brey, Kathryn Knapp, Shelley Mann, Joan Rosazza, Marie Shriver, and Nancy Simons should take the silver medal.

PLATFORM DIVING
Richard Connor and Big Gary Toback are expected to battle it out for the gold medal in the men's platform diving with William Farrell expected to finish among the top six and provide the U.S. with at least an additional point.

U.S. medals collected 20 points in 1-3-4 finishes in three yachting classifications enabled the Yanks to score 43 points on Wednesday while the Russians were piling up 64½ points in their specialties.

Shelley Mann gave the United States its 31st gold medal and led a 1-2-3 finish in the women's 100-metre butterfly when she set a new Olympic record of 1 minute, 11 seconds, two-tenths better than the mark she set in earlier trials. Nancy Jane Sears wound up third.

Carla Conn finished behind Great Britain's Judy Grinham in the 100-metre backstroke to give the U.S. another silver medal and a fifth-place finish by Maureen Murphy earned two more points for the U.S.

In yachting Herb Williams won the gold medal in the star class competition while Yanks placed third in the dinghy, Finches and fourth in the 5.5-metre event. The 17 points fell seven short of the total earned by U.S. sailors in the Helsinki Games—United Press.

SPORTS ROUND-UP

Ferenc Puskas Will Decide Who To Play For On December 20

Ferenc Puskas, captain of Hungary's national football team, and Kispest (formerly Honved), the Hungarian Army club, will decide on December 20 (the day on which his contract with Honved ends) which country he will live in and for which club he will play.

Puskas, whose wife and daughter are in Vienna, has had numerous offers from Continental clubs. At the moment Italy are favourites.

Bill Edrich is to continue as Middlesex cricket captain next season with John Ward as vice-captain. A full Middlesex committee meeting decided unanimously to appoint 40-year-old Edrich. D. L. Newman will carry on as second team captain.

Joe Egan, British Heavyweight Champion, who has been out of action since he won the title beating Johnny Williams in August, is back in training.

The cut near his right eye which caused this lay-off has now completely healed, and manager Benny Jacobs says Joe Bygrave and Nino Valdes are being suggested as possible opponents when the unbeaten Egan returns to boxing in February.

GOLFING TOUR
Harry Weetman, David Thomas, Peter Allas and Eric Bryn are planning a golfing tour of America this winter.

Weetman says he cannot keep his golf form through a British winter, playing in a few Alliance meetings. "It is hopeless. Your hands get so cold you cannot feel the club and your muscles tighten up," he said.

The Lawn Tennis Association at the annual meeting on December 13 will try to introduce new rules to enable them to punish players guilty of bad behaviour both on and off court. At the moment the LTA can inflict penalties only where their own regulations on the rules of the game have been infringed. A proposed amendment to the rules would, if it is passed, make it illegal for a player to take part in an overseas tournament without first obtaining LTA permission.

Gloucestershire, leaders in the English county table tennis championship, have declared war on spotter bats. The executive committee have decided that next season no player who uses a bat covered with anything but normal rubber will be considered for county games.

—(London Express Services). (COPYRIGHT)

Floyd Patterson Named "Boxer Of The Month" In NBA's Ring Ratings

Milwaukee, Dec. 4.

Floyd Patterson, the youngest boxer ever to be heavyweight champion, was today named "Boxer of the Month" by the National Boxing Association.

The 21-year-old New Yorker earned the award on Friday night by knocking out ancient Archie Moore in the fifth round of their scheduled 15-rounder to determine Rocky Marciano's successor.

In releasing the NBA's December ratings, Committee Chairman Fred J. Saddy urged active competition among the heavyweights to provide a contender for Patterson.

Champions in two divisions, Moore in the light-heavyweight class, and Sandy Saddler, featherweight contender, are under orders to defend their crowns within a specified time.

Saddler must sign for a title defence by January 18; Moore must fight by March 18. Moore's loss to Patterson erased his name from the NBA's list of heavyweight contenders.

Here are the NBA's other ratings:

HEAVYWEIGHT
Champion, Patterson (New York); 2, Bob Baker (Pennsylvania); 3, Willie Pastrano (Louisiana); 4, Eddie Machen (California); 5, Harold Carter (New Jersey); 6, Johnny Sumner (Michigan); 7, Ingemar Johansson (Sweden); 8, Wladimir Zvetkov (New York); 9, Johnny Holman (Illinois); 10, Bibi Satterfield (Illinois).

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT
Champion, Moore (New York); 2, Hans Street (Germany); 3, Gerhard Hecht (Germany); 4, Juande Pauger (British West Indies); 5, Gordon Wallace (Canada); 6, Charles Colin (France); 7, Will Bonasoff (Germany); 8, Dogmar Martner (Uruguay); 9, Tony Anthony (New York); 10, Will Hoepner (Germany).

MIDDLEWEIGHT
Champion, Ray Robinson (New York); 2, Gene Fullmer (Utah); 3, Charles Humes (France); 4, Joey Fandello (Pennsylvania); 5, Bobby Boyd (Illinois); 6, Tiger Jones (New York); 7, Neal Rivera (Nebraska); 8, Joe Zambora (New York); 9, Andre Selva (Argentina); 10, Spider Webb (Illinois); 11, Rory Calhoun (New York).

WELTERWEIGHT
Champion, Carmen Basilio (New York); 2, Tony Demarco (Massachusetts); 3, Johnny Seaton (New York); 4, Vince Madonia (New Jersey); 5, Gene Greco (Mexico); 6, Isaac Logari (Cuba); 7, Virgil Alford (Kentucky); 8, Emilio Marcello (Italy); 9, C. George Barnes (California); 10, Rory Calhoun (New York).

FLYWEIGHT
Champion, Saddy (New York); 2, Charles Humes (France); 3, Charles Humes (France); 4, Charles Humes (France); 5, Charles Humes (France); 6, Charles Humes (France); 7, Charles Humes (France); 8, Charles Humes (France); 9, Charles Humes (France); 10, Charles Humes (France).

BANTAMWEIGHT
Champion, Ray Macias (Mexico); 2, Carlos D'Amico (Italy); 3, Epifanio (Philippines); 4, Alphonse Halli (Algeria); 5, Billy Peacock (California); 6, Louis Lopez (Mexico); 7, Jean Renard (Belgium); 8, Peter Heenan (Australia); 9, Bill Nava (Mexico); 10, George Oniz (Mexico); 11, Richardo Moreno (Mexico); 12, Richardo Moreno (Mexico).

FEATHERWEIGHT
Champion, Saddy (New York); 2, Charles Humes (France); 3, Charles Humes (France); 4, Charles Humes (France); 5, Charles Humes (France); 6, Charles Humes (France); 7, Charles Humes (France); 8, Charles Humes (France); 9, Charles Humes (France); 10, Charles Humes (France).

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NOTICE

MARSHMAN HONGKONG
CHINA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that the Fifteenth
Ordinary General Meeting of
the Company will be held at
the Registered Office of the
Company, Hongkong &
Shanghai Bank Building,
Hongkong, on Saturday, the
twentysecond day of Decem-
ber, 1956 at 10.00 a.m. to re-
ceive the Directors' Report
and Statement of Accounts for
the period 1st May, 1955 to
30th April, 1956 to elect
Directors, to appoint Auditors
and to transact any other
ordinary business of the
Company.

The Transfer Books and
Register of Members of the
Company will be closed from
Saturday, the 8th day of
December, 1956 to Saturday,
the twentysecond day of
December, 1956 both days
inclusive.

Dated the Sixth day of
December, 1956.

By Order of the Board,
K. T. WONG,
Acting Secretary.

NOTICE

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

The name of The Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China has been shortened to

THE CHARTERED BANK

in which name the business of the Bank will
hereafter be conducted.

A. J. BIRD,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 6th December 1956.

Californian State Government Needs Streamlining STATE OFFICERS' VERDICT ON CONSTITUTION REFORM

San Francisco, Dec. 5.

The Government of California, the
fastest growing State in the United
States, needs to be modernised and stream-
lined.

That is the verdict given by
State Officers at a meeting at
Stanford University, Palo Alto,
to consider what is wrong with
the Government of their State.

They urged that an executive
office be set up, with the exception of
Governor, Attorney General, and
Attorney General, and a
chief officer be appointed to
oversee the work of the State
Officers.

Recommendations

Other major recommendations
made as a result of the meeting
were:

1. The procedure of the
legislature in making laws
should be "streamlined".
2. Government problems
which concern more than
one locality should be con-
sidered on a regional basis,
regardless of the political
powers involved by leading
cities and districts such as
Los Angeles and San Fran-
cisco.
3. The people should be
"given a break" by their
government imposing strict
control on lobbyists.

California's Government, as it
exists today, is a mixture of
Spanish, Mexican, and English
law. The area was first claimed
by Spain. One of the inter-
ests from Spanish rule, ac-
cepted as modern law in
California, is the community
property law, which gives the
wife half the wealth of her
husband.

The State was admitted to the
Union on the eve of the Civil
War at a time when the gold
resources were a prize sought
by both the North and the
South. The first Constitu-
tion was written then, and has
been changed little since.

When the development of the
State required new laws, they
were merely grafted on to the
original Constitution instead of
rewriting the fundamental docu-
ment.

The Result

The result is that California
now has a Constitution which
no one person completely
understands. Some of the or-
iginal laws also survive, al-
though the necessity for their
function has long disappeared.

Mr. Goodwin Knight, the
Governor, has been attempting
to consolidate the departments.
Last winter, he succeeded in
abolishing 27 State departments,
which had responsibility for
water conservation and assign-
ing their duties to a single
department.

When the Federal prohibition
law was repealed in 1933 and
sale of liquor became legal, the
problem of liquor law enforce-
ment was given to a state tax-
ing unit. The people, two years
ago, stripped the agency of its
liquor control power, and estab-
lished a separate liquor ad-
ministrative unit.

To ADVERTISERS

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Egypt Won't Always Be Bitter

—Krishna Menon

Ottawa, Dec. 5.

India's roving ambassa-
dor, Krishna Menon, said
today that "it would be a
mistake to think that the
Anglo-French invasion is
likely to create lasting
bitterness" in Egypt.

Speaking to the Canadian
Club of Ottawa, Menon said
that all depended on the new
attitude of France and Britain.

He said: "Our efforts will
be in the direction of con-
ciliation. There is no solution
that can suit only one side. We
will use our endeavours to interpret
other people's views."

Menon declared that the
Commonwealth had been "all
but split, and if the war in
the Middle East had continued,
it would have been impossible
for Asian countries to continue
in that relationship."

WILL BE USEFUL

He said that if the Common-
wealth survived, "it will be use-
ful as an example to the world
where there is so much intoler-
ance and dogmatic assertions of
what is right or not right."

Menon said that India would
like to see Canada take the lead
in finding a solution to bring
world disarmament.

He stated: "The tragic situa-
tion in Hungary has blasted our
hopes to a certain extent. We
still look to Canadian statesmen
to provide a lead." —France-
Presse.

40 Members

There are 40 members of the
Senate, divided according to
counties. The result is that
San Francisco and Los Angeles,
the most populous sections of
the State, have only two Sena-
tors, whose voting power is
equal to that of two Senators
from the "cow counties."

The designation of the length
of the legislative sessions was
also studied. The present system
requires the members of the
legislature to meet each year.
One session is devoted exclu-
sively to budget bills and taxes.

The next year, the legislators
consider general legislation.
The sessions are limited, and
during the period of meeting,
the law-makers are supposed
to consider the merits and
demerits of more than 6,000 bills
introduced.

More Time

The Stanford meeting sug-
gested that the legislative
session be extended and that the
law-makers be granted more
time to learn just what they
are doing.

They also recommended that
the 6,000 dollars (over £2,000)
a year paid to Assemblymen
and Senators should be in-
creased, but not to such an ex-
tent as to attract candidates who
are interested only in the earn-
ing power of the office. —China
Mail Special.

US FLYING
PLATFORM

Not Opportune

Oalo, Dec. 5.
The Norwegian Communi-
cations Minister, Mr. Varmann, said
today that renewed protests
against the British ban on SAS
(Scandinavian Airlines) landing
rights in Hongkong were in-
opportune because of present
events.

Asked about the British ban
in Parliament, Varmann said
the problem was being studied by
the Scandinavian countries and
that the question would be
brought up again later. —France-
Presse.

On display at the Pentagon,
Washington, D.C., is this
model of the "Flying Plat-
form" being developed for the
US Army by Hiller Helicop-
ters. Similar in appearance to
the original "Flying Plat-
form", unveiled in 1955 by
Hiller, the new version will
be powered by three 44 hp
two-cycle reciprocating engines
for safety and incorporate
other design refinements de-
veloped after more than 18
months of testing. —Express
Photo.

DENMARK'S CROWN PRINCESS PREPARES FOR FUTURE ROLE

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.

After a year at an English girls' boarding
school 16-year-old Princess Margrethe
(Margaret), of Denmark, has started the final
phase of her education, to prepare her for a throne
which she did not expect to inherit.

Although the eldest of King
Frederik and Queen Ingrid's
three daughters, until just over
three years ago she had no
chance of inheriting her father's
throne. Succession was through
men only, and should there be
no male heir, a new sovereign
could in theory be elected. In
May 1953, however, Denmark
adopted a new Constitution and
Succession Law, sweeping this
1,000-year-old tradition away.

Pushed Down

Thus, Margrethe replaced her
56-year-old uncle, Prince Knud,
as heir to the throne, and
pushed her 10-year-old cousin,
Prince Ingo, further down the
line of succession.

Denmark claims to be the
oldest, uninterrupted kingdom
in the world. Even England,
had a brief "interregnum" as a
republic in the 17th century
under Oliver Cromwell's
Commonwealth.

Not only will Princess
Margrethe be the first Queen
regnant in Danish history, but
she will also break a tradition
which normally confines
foreigners. For more than 400
years, a Frederick has alternated
with a Christian as the name of
Denmark's ruling sovereign.

In the modern tradition of
Scandinavian monarchy, King
Frederik and Queen Ingrid have
tried to bring up Princess
Margrethe as much like a
normal child as possible. She
has lived in no artificial
isolation. Her education has
not been exclusively in the
hands of private tutors as was
that of Britain's Queen
Elizabeth and her sister,
Princess Margaret.

At the age of seven, when all
Danish children begin school,
Princess Margrethe went to
school, too. But in a nation
where nearly everyone goes to

the state schools, Princess
Margrethe went to the most
exclusive girls' school in
Denmark: Zahle's, a private day
school in Copenhagen, founded
by a Danish woman educational
pioneer, Nathalie Zahle, nearly
100 years ago.

'Princess'

Here, the other girls were
told to call her "princess", but
not "Royal Highness."

In addition, Princess
Margrethe had an English
governess, a French teacher,
lessons in swimming at the
State Gymnastic Institute, in
riding from cavalry officers at
Christiansburg Palace, and
dancing lessons from one of
Copenhagen's best dance
schools.

While at Zahle's her special
interests were drawing, natural
history and Danish history. Her



PRINCESS MARGRETHE

special love—riding her horse
"Camilla" at the riding stables
in Christiansburg Palace—which
incidentally houses the Danish
Parliament and Foreign Minis-
try.

In September, 1955, Princess
Margrethe went to North
Foreland Lodge in England to
perfect her English and live a
community life with other girls
of her age.

Now, for the first time, the
Princess's education is entirely
in the hands of private tutors.
Each morning at 8.30, she
begins five hours of lessons in
the Royal Palace of
Amalienborg here. Like other
Royal children, she has to learn
several languages, including her
own Danish, English, French,
German and Latin.

University

In about two years' time she
will take the "Studenteksamen"
the examination which
marks the end of the Danish
School course and qualifies
successful candidates for
admission to the University.
When they have passed this,
they have the right to wear the
red and white student's cap.

On her 18th birthday on
April 10, 1956, Princess
Margrethe automatically be-
comes a member of the Council
of State and will preside with
her father over formal meetings
of the Danish Cabinet. Her
serious apprenticeship for the
throne will then have begun.

Her first act in public life,
however, is far behind her. At
the age of seven, in January
1949, she named a Denmark-
England ferry boat "Kron-
prinsesse Ingrid" after her
mother.

A talented, natural girl with
fair hair, pleasant manners and
many interests, Princess
Margrethe has one good omen
for her future as Queen.

600th Anniversary

Although Denmark has never
had a Queen regnant, one of her
greatest rulers, in fact, was a
Queen Margrethe who ruled all
three Scandinavian countries,
Denmark, Sweden and Norway
between 1387-1412 as Regent
for her nephew, Erik.

The new succession law,
which will one day bring
Princess Margrethe to Denmark's
throne, was passed on the
600th anniversary of the
birth of her illustrious namesake—China Mail Special.

WON'T ANTE UP

New York, Dec. 5.
The Soviet Union tonight
flatly declined to bear any part
of the cost of the United Nations
emergency force in Egypt and
demanded that the aggressor
Britain, France, and Israel
should pay the bill.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

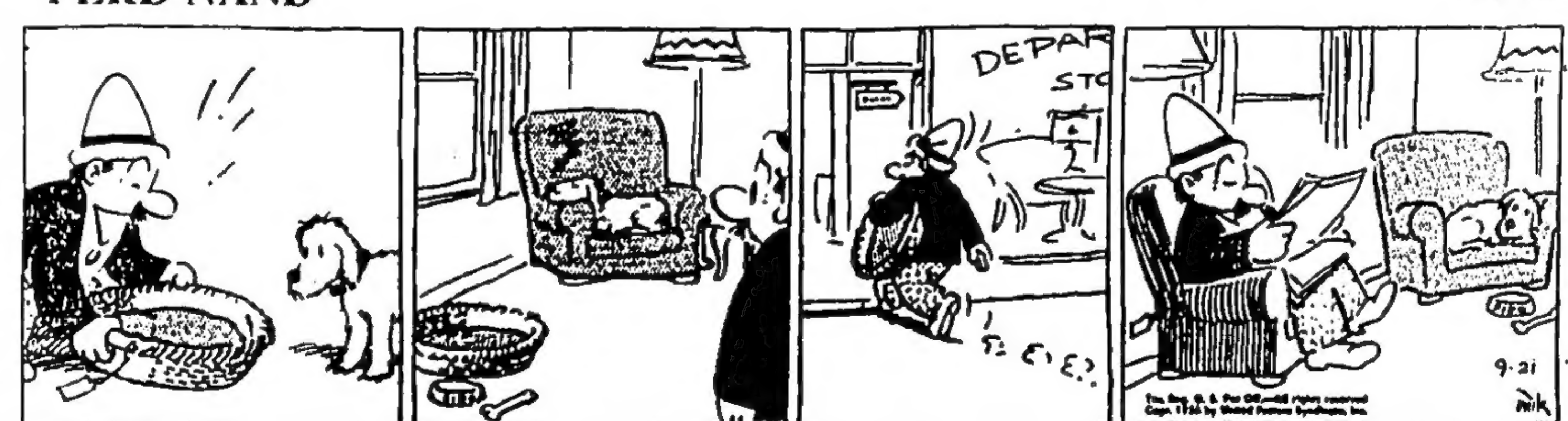
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

There's More than Magic in
CADBURY'S

THERE'S A GLASS AND A HALF
OF FULL CREAM IN EVERY 116 BAR

FERD'NAND

By Milk

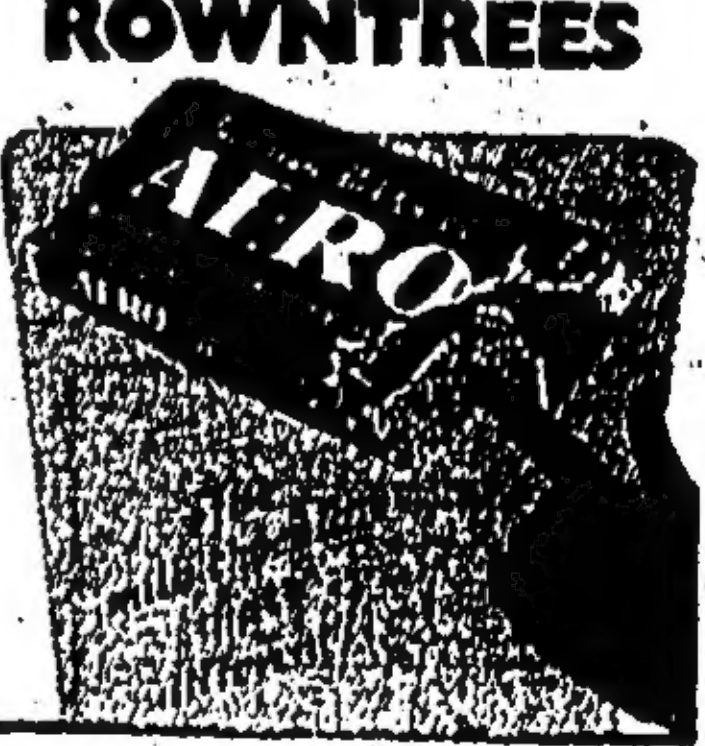


NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



ROWNTREES



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins

...this situation
calls for a
San
Miguel

11-11-68

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